

# THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XIV--NO. 88 State Library Dec. 12, 1878.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 12, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

## Congress.

**Blaine's Attack Upon the South.**  
Thurman's Reply--Lamar's Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—SENATE.—Mr. Windom of Minn., from the committee of Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the fortification appropriation bill. Pardon the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Mr. Blaine of Maine, from the committee of appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill to correct an error in the amount. He spoke of the Sunday civil appropriation bill of last session in regard to the Hot Springs reservation. He asked for a present constitution of the bill, but Mr. Edmunds objected and it went over.

Mr. Beck of Kentucky introduced the bill of which he gave notice yesterday, for repeal of Sec. 1218, for the Revised Statutes of the U. S., which prohibited any person who has served under the Confederate Government from being appointed to a position in the army of the U. S. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Ferry of Michigan, introduced a bill to designate, classify and fix the salary of persons in the Railway mail service. Referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Merriam of North Carolina, submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement as to the arms and equipments issued for use by officers of the Treasury and in Interior Departments and the Departments of Justice; where such arms are now, and whether any of them have been sold. Agreed to.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hamlin of Maine, the Senate proceeded to a consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine, on the first day of session, in regard to the inquiry as to whether at the recent elections the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated &c.

In producing the resolutions, Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. President: The pending resolution was offered by me with a two-fold purpose in view: First, To place on record, in a definite and authentic form, the frauds and outrages by which some recent elections were carried by the Democratic party in the Southern States. Second, To find if there is any method by which a repetition of these crimes against a free ballot may be prevented. The newspaper is the channel through which the people of the United States are informed of current events, and the accounts given in the press represent the election of some of the Southern States to have been accomplished by violence; in fact, no account concerning the destruction of life, to have been controlled by threats that awed and intimidated a large class of voters; to have been manipulated by the most shameless and shameful description. Indeed in South Carolina there seems to have been no election at all in any proper sense of the term. There was instead a series of skirmishes over the State, in which the polling-places were regarded as forts to be captured by one party and held against the other, and where this could not be done we conveniently found in the code and statute books of these states a resort to order to effectually destroy the voice of the majority. Those, in brief, are the accounts given in the non-partisan press, of the disgraceful outrages that attended the recent elections, and so far as I have seen these statements are without serious contradiction. It is but just and fair to all parties, however, that an impartial investigation of the facts shall be made by a committee of the Senate, proceeding under the authority of the law of the nation. Hence my resolution. But we do not need investigation to establish certain facts already of official record. We know that one-hundred and six Representatives in Congress were recently chosen in the Southern States by reason of the colored population, and that the entire political power thus founded on the numbers of the colored people has been seized and appropriated to the aggrandizement of its own strength by the democratic party of the South.

The issue thus raised before the country, Mr. President, is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro—though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen, black or white, shall be denied—but the issue is that involves the waving of the “bloody shirt,” to quote the elegant vernacular of democratic vituperation; nor still further is the issue as now presented only a question of the equality of the black voter of the South with the white voter of the South; the issue, Mr. President, has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is, whether the white voter of the North shall be equal to the white voter of the South in shaping the policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or whether, to put it more briefly, the white man who fought in the ranks of the Union Army shall have as mighty and enduring a vote in the forums of the Republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. The one fought to uphold, the other to destroy, the Union of the States, and to-day he who fought to destroy is a far more important factor in the government of the nation than he who fought to uphold it.

Let me illustrate my meaning by comparing groups of States of the same representative strength North and South. Take the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. They send seventeen Representatives to Congress. Their aggregate population is composed of one hundred and thirty-five thousand whites and twelve hundred and twenty-four thousand colored, the colored being nearly two hundred thousand in excess of the whites. Of the seventeen Representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to these States by reason of their colored population, and only eight by reason of their white population; and yet in the choice of the entire seventeen Representatives the colored voters had no more voice or power than the remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia or on the Gold Coast. The ten hundred and thirty-five thousand whites had the undivided absolute choice of the entire seventeen Representatives. In contrast, take two States in the North, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen Representatives. They have a white population of two million two hundred and forty-seven thousand—and considerably more than the entire white population of

the three Southern States I have named, in Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes one hundred and thirty-two thousand white population to send a Representative to Congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana every single thousand white people send a Representative. In other words, sixty thousand white people in those Southern States have nearly the same political power in the Government of the country that one thousand and thirty-two thousand white people have in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Take another group of seventeen Representatives from the South and from the North. Georgia and Alabama have a white population of eleven hundred and fifty-eight thousand and a colored population of ten hundred and twenty thousand. They send nine Representatives to Congress, of whom nine are apportioned on account of the white population and eight on account of the colored population. But the colored voters are entitled to choose a single Representative, to white Democrats choosing the whole seventeen. The four Northern States, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and California, have seventeen Representatives based on a white population of two and a quarter millions, or almost double the white population of Georgia and Alabama, so that in these relative groups of States we find the white man South exercises by his vote double the political power of the white man North.

But the white men of the South did not a quire and did not hold this superior power by reason of force or justice, but in disregard and defiance of both. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was expected to be and was designed to be a preventative and corrective of all such possible abuses. The reading of the clause applicable to the case is instructive and suggestive.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But what the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Let us carry the comparison to a more comprehensive generalization. I have read and yet I refuse to believe that the distinguished gentleman who made an energetic but unsuccessful canvass for the governorship of that State, and who, in his speech, moved his resolution broad enough to include their thorough investigation. I am not demanding fair elections in the South without demanding fair elections in the North also. But venturing to speak for the New England States, or whose laws and customs I know something, I dare assert that in the late election in Massachusetts, or any of her neighboring Commonwealths, it will be impossible to find even one case where a voter did not have the fullest, freest opportunity to cast the ballot of his choice, and have it honestly and faithfully counted in the returns. Such a condition continues to prevail in New England, and in the other states of the Union, notwithstanding the almost universal adoption of the secret ballot, and the administration of their affairs her people have found no other appeal necessary than that which is addressed to their honesty of conviction and to their intelligent self-interest. If there be anything different to disclose I pray you show it to us that we may amend our ways.

But whenever a feeble protest is made against such injustice as we have made, the reply is, “What are you going to do about it?” “What are you going to do about it?” and “How do you propose to help yourselves?” This is the stereotyped answer of defiance which in reduced, wrong ways gives to inquiring justice; and those who imagine it to be conclusive do not know the temper of the American people. For let me assure you that against the complicated outrage, adjustment of tariff, vast investments in manufactures, in railways, and in mines, are under the control of a Democratic Congress whose majority was obtained by depriving the negro of his rights under a common constitution and common laws. Men who have expressed disgust with the waving of bloody shirts and have been offended with talk about negro equality are beginning to perceive that the pending question of to-day related more pressingly to the negro than to the South. What right has he to vote these negroes himself on one side and say that the men who bear the credentials of election here do not represent their constituents? What right has the Senator from Maine to say that the negroes of the South are not represented by the chosen Representatives of the South and chosen Senators of the South?

What right has he to vote these negroes himself on one side and say that the men who bear the credentials of election here do not represent their constituents?

Why, Mr. President, I say that it is that the Senator from Maine complains,

“That there are not enough negroes to vote at the South.” That is the amount of it, and how does he make that out? He assumes, without one shadow of proof produced here that the negroes of the South were prevented from voting or forced to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that owing to these causes, the negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who come from that section of Maine, or any other State. He assumes, without one shadow of proof produced here that the negroes of the South were prevented from voting or forced to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that owing to these causes, the negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who come from that section of Maine, or any other State.

What right has he to say that the negroes of the South are not represented by the chosen Representatives of the South and chosen Senators of the South?

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# DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1875

## ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street

It is singular that Gov. Hampton should have gone through the entire war without the loss of a limb and should now lose a leg on a hunting expedition.

AMONG the union measures to be brought before the General Assembly at its coming session, should be one for more thoroughly and properly heating the capitol building. Why the plan now in vogue, of endeavoring to heat it with wood fires, should have been regarded as sufficient, is a puzzle to any one who knows aught of latter-day improvements. The fires possess but small power and in some parts of the building give no more warmth than moonlight. Then, too, the draughts of icy air which rush in and out, must produce a multitude of diseases. Cannot the comfort and health of our legislators be considered. Are these of no value? Then the State officers occupy rooms which are much in need of proper warmth. These points should receive careful consideration, for the need of such improvement strikes every one.

### Popular Wants--The Whipping Post.

We come now to speak of those popular demands which cannot be satisfied by the direct action of the Legislature, but must be met by the slower process of constitutional amendment.

It is always to be regretted that the Convention of 1875 had not enlarged the narrow limits fixed by the Constitution of 1868 upon liberty both to the character and degree of punishment.

The Convention that framed that Constitution was made up in great part of men insanely hostile to Southern usages, and fanatic in their purpose to use every opportunity at their hand to evangelize their new field of labor by the impression of the most advanced of Northern humanitarian ideas; and it was composed in part of a race newly enfranchised, who, considering the subject of penalties, naturally associated some inflictions with the bitterest remembrances of slavery. Or, what is quite as probable, both with profound forethought, guarded against a certain mode of punishment which, in the nature of things, if it were suffered to continue to exist, would most often and most certainly be applied to them; and so whatever of the penal visitations of law that insulted the personal dignity of man were carefully excluded from the new code. The pillory and the whipping post, two wounding guides on the pathway of life since the days of Moses, were buried out of view as rubbish unsightly to the eye of the refined puritanism of the age; and moral suasion on a large scale, or in lieu of that, the Penitentiary, which, to the average negro conscience or susceptibility to the true purpose of reform, is only moral suasion in another shape, was substituted.

And the Penitentiary is the most popular of all the public charities in the State. Its hospitable shelter is sought with an eagerness that speaks well for the comorts of its provision. If crime is the title to enter its expansive precincts, then crime is committed for the very purpose of acquiring that title. An actual feeling of envy is excited in the hearts of many an idle, shiftless, foolhardy black, as he learns of the ample food, the warm clothing, the not oppressive labor, and the many days of idleness, and he longs to participate in such luxury. To the negro the Penitentiary has no terror; and having no terror, it fails in one of its main purposes as a reformatory institution.

Either the emancipation of the negro, by intrusting him with the control of his own conduct, has proved him unfit for the boon of liberty; or the mode of restraint which law has put upon the licensed use of his liberties is insufficient for the purpose. It is certain that since his emancipation his tendency to crime has largely increased, and that under no greater temptations than have beset the white man. Less indeed, for the one had been presumably lifted from the lowest depths of degradation, while the other had been plunged downward into ruin and poverty. But the white man has kept clear, at least from one class of crime which seems to have infested and infatuated so much of the other race. The dockets from one end of the State to the other are crowded with indictments for larceny, and semi-annually fresh gangs of petty felons are forwarded from each county to swell the crowd already filling the Penitentiary, or else are billeted upon the counties themselves, to fill the jails as profitless tenants and add to the charges of a people already overtaxed and overloaded with burdens.

It is very true that some of this crime is turned to use, and that the public works are now pushed towards completion when otherwise they would be at a stand still. And it is a wise policy that converts a burden and a curse into a purpose of such great public advantage. But it will hardly be argued, that to maintain such system of labor, crime must be encouraged, or that other punishments more efficient in the repression of crime shall not be adopted. It would be a fatal error of policy to cherish or maintain any system of labor which looks to crime as its source of supply, even if the public works should suffer from deficiency of laborers, other modes of punishment should be thought more effective in attaining the object.

There is no question that for the most common offence against the laws, that of larceny, the lash is the real and ready remedy. Larceny is a mean, contemptible vice, and deserves a mean, contemptuous treatment. It is vex-

tious, but it does not endanger life. It does not rise to the dignity of those offenses which call upon society to defend itself, except in the mode in which punishment is visited upon an egg sucking dog; in a quick, peremptory appeal to the physical sensibilities. The human and the canine thief are on the same level of guilt. Both can feel, and both may be cured by the whipping. But the human thief is susceptible of an additional sting to which the dog is impervious. He can feel the ridicule, and wither under the degradation of the public infliction of a humiliating punishment. A convict returns from his one year or three years service in the penitentiary, mingles with the crowd, is hardly recognized, his crime is forgotten; and profiting by his intercourse with hardened villains, is ready to begin his old career with sharpened experience. But he who is loosed from the embrace of the whipping post, goes forth a marked man in more senses than one. The brand is on his back, and his disgrace is burst deep into the memory of the bystanders. He will not be forgotten, and would be a bold rogue indeed to renew his career in the same vicinity.

Again; the whipping post comes in to satisfy a very natural sense of the fitness of things. With whatever view the offender himself looks upon the Penitentiary, the public, with a larger charity, regards its penalties as often disproportioned to the guilt which is there to be expiated. Juries, with pardonable tenderness, accept every suggested extenuation, and the accused is tried loose with an endorsement of innocence; when, in truth, if the whipping post were at hand, they would not hesitate a moment to condemn the criminal to a trial of its virtues. Much petty crime goes unpunished for the want of appropriate remedy.

The public expenses would be largely reduced if the expenses of imprisonment were curtailed. Every conviction for crime, great or small, is followed by a period of incarceration at the charge of the county in which the offense is committed. A large proportion of offences too trivial to justify a penitentiary assignment, are expended in the county jails. This entails a heavy annual expense upon every county, without any compensation whatever.

For such cases, the whipping post comes into play with admirable convenience. Against its re-introduction there can be no voice raised except by that false humanity which invests all crime with a halo of tenderness, and which arraigns all law as the minister of revenge; or by those who themselves stand in that unpleasant relation to the law as to wish to disarm it of all its terrors. And for its introduction, we have the recollection of its past beneficial operations, of the example of those States who have had the courage to maintain the penalty of the lash in their code; and of that growing conviction everywhere that just such punishment as that meted out at the whipping post is the one that promises to be the most useful agent in dealing with petty crime.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
**Just Received.**  
A Consignment of Blue Ridge, Mountain Butter, R. F. Jones & Co.

**R. F. Jones & Co.**  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

A full assortment of Staple Groceries for sale at bottom figures. Call examining goods, &c. N. C. FLOUR specialty.

**R. F. Jones & Co.**  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Cotton and General Commission Merchants.

**Produce**  
COMMISSION AND GROCERY HOUSE.

Having great facilities and ample room we have connected with our grocery business, a large flour mill, and a large department, and are prepared to sell and store all sorts of produce as grain and dried apples, peaches, cherries, etc., on, etc., potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, all kinds of eggs, corn, wheat and buckwheat flour. As far as for all of the above generally rule high in quality, the best sort can be found to ship to North Carolina.

We give our personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce, and to obtain the highest market prices. Will sell on arrival or hold as the shipper may direct.

**NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.**  
We make quick sales and prompt returns. Oak City Grocer, J. R. H. CAMMICK Manager. We would mention, it is now being near the Holiday, that poultry, Eggs and Irish Potatoes are in demand and priced good.

**E. F. MANSON & CO.**  
BEAUFORT, N. C.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN OYSTERS, CLAMS, WILD FOWLS, &c. Orders solicited and promptly filled. nov-2-tf

**Atlantic Hotel,**  
NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. Dodson, Proprietor.  
Board, first and Second Floors, per day, \$2.50. Special terms for permanent boarders. dec-2-tf

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PROFESSIONAL CARD.**  
**WALTER CLARK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
Practices in the State and Federal Courts  
Collections made in any part of the State,  
Office in Bayley Building, corner Fayette  
and Martin Streets. dec-2-tf

**THOS. R. PURNELL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
RALEIGH, N. C.  
Practices in all the State and Federal Courts  
ang-9-tm

**WILL G. BURKHEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
NEWTON, N. C.  
Will practice in the Courts of the Eighth  
Judicial District. Collections made in all  
parts of the State. July 20-tf

**A. W. HAWTHORPE,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**  
In "Bayley Building," opposite the new  
Post Office, Raleigh, N. C. Prompt attention  
given to all business, and collections made  
in all parts of the State. Four years' experience  
in the banking business, previous to obtaining his  
license to practice law, he is a practical  
and successful attorney. His services are  
valuable in settling the estates of deceased persons  
taking accounts, &c. Refers by express  
to the Bank of the Bank of Raleigh. Jan-2-12m

**JOHN W. HINSDALE,**  
**JOHN DEVEREUX, JR.**  
**HINSDALE & DEVEREUX,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

Prompt attention given to all collections  
entrusted to them. Refer by permission to  
the Standard. Hinsdale & Devereux, Fayetteville;  
Hinsdale & Worthy, Carthage.

**JAMES A. WORTHY,**  
**Attorney & Counsellor at Law**  
CARTHAGE, N. C.

Practices in Moore and adjoining counties.  
Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. oct-6-12y

**B. F. MONTAGUE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Office over J. P. Gully's Store,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Special Attention Given to Collection of  
Claims and Remittances. Promptly made.  
Refers by permission to the National  
Bank; Chief Justice W. H. N. Smith and Judge V. Strong, Raleigh, N. C.  
Oct 10 tf

**ALFRED ROWLAND,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
Office in the Court-House.  
LUMBERTON, N. C.

**DR. W. W. JONES**  
OFFERS his professional services to the  
Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding  
country. OFFICE Over Ennis' Book Store, 4 doors  
below Pescud, Lee & Co. Jan 13-12m

**B. B. Massenburg,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

Practices in the Courts of Franklin, Wake,  
Warren, Nash, Granville and Johnston, also  
in the United States, and Supreme Court.  
Special attention given to collection of  
claims. nov-16-12m

**John C. Troy,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**

Prompt attention given to all business  
entrusted to his care. Letters by permission to  
Merriam, Fuller & Ashe, Raleigh, N. C. and H. R. Buxton,  
Fayetteville. nov-2d-12m

**W. E. MURCHISON,**  
**Attorney at Law,**

LILLINGTON, N. C.

Practices in Harnett, Cumberland, Chancery  
and Johnston. Collections made in all  
parts of the State. nov-3-12m

**LUCIAN K. MRAE,**  
**THOS. W. STRANGE,**  
**M'RAE & STRANGE,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE practice in the Supreme and Federal  
Courts of North Carolina, and in all  
the Courts of the State. Collections made in all  
parts of the State. nov-4-12m

**EDUCATION.**

**SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE,**

STATESVILLE, N. C.

The fall session opens August 28, 1878. Board with Knobell's tuition  
\$150.00 per session of twenty weeks, including  
room, board, and all expenses. Tuition with full  
privileges on application. MRS. E. N. GRANT, Principal.

**Winston Male Academy.**

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND COMMERCIAL. J. A. MONROE, M. A., Principal,  
With Competent Assistants.

Fall Session will begin August 28, 1878.  
Tuition in Primary Department \$7.50; English \$12.50; Classical  
\$17.50.

Term Fee \$1.00. Board in private families and  
boarding houses, from \$8 to \$12 per month. Instruction thorough, discipline  
strict, and designed to create a moral and  
religious advantages cannot be surpassed.

A local law prohibits the sale of  
liquor within two miles of the school.  
Full particulars, send for Circular  
Nov 13-12m

**ACKNOWLEDGED FACTS.**

WHAT they are made from the celebrated  
Wamsutter XX Muslin, cut full size and  
extra long, and are three-ply, and made  
of the BEST LINEN. They are made  
only by capable and experienced hands, are  
superiorly inspected and are unsurpassed by  
any other in workmanship.

Every package is attached to  
the garment.

**SHIRTS.**

BE SURE YOU BUY THE

**KING OF SHIRTS**

WITH PATENT SLEEVE ADJUSTER.

The best and Cheapest in the world.

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**SHIRTS.**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND PRICE, I  
MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THEM.

I ALSO KEEP A FULL LINE OF

**CROCKERY,**

Adjoining the Clothing Store, on Hargett  
street, to which I invite the attention of  
close buyers. nov-15-3m

**J. M. ROSENBAUM**

Bed "O" Oil Manufacturing Co.,

57 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

sole manufacturers of the Red "O" safety  
Oil and Golden Acetin Oil, wholesale dealers  
in excelsior Safety, "West's Alladin Se-  
curing Oil," No. 1 Kerosene, Spirit, Lamp  
Fuel, Gasoline, Coal Oil, Gasoline, Natural  
gasoline, Natural Lubricating Oils.

Orders solicited. W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,  
Raleigh, N. C. Agents for

Red "O" Oil.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

## GALLERIES, THE

**STARTLING BUT TRUE.**  
Dysp psi, SICK-HEADACHE  
AND SOUR STOMACH POSITIVELY  
CURED.

By that Wonderful Remedy

Dr. D. Arnestadt's

**ANTI-DYSPEPTIC DROPS,**

If you are a sufferer get a bottle, and be  
cured.

IT IS NOT EQUAL. PRICE 75 CENTS

Sold by all Druggists. FURCELL, LAUD & CO.,  
RICHMOND, VA.

BY W. T. BLACKWELL, RICHMOND, VA.

SEE THE TRADE MARK OF THE BULL AND  
THE TRADE MARK OF THE OLD ORIGINAL BULL.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

MADE BY W. T. BLACKWELL, RICHMOND, VA.

THE OLD ORIGINAL BULL.

## Current News Notes.

The new Turkish Grand Vizier promises equal treatment for Mussulman and Christian.

A Texas man married a girl and cut the usual head of cattle the other day. He is a cattle king and gave his son a silver dowry.

American fruit to the value of over \$100,000 was exported last year; in 1876 the entire proceeds of such exports amounted to but \$269,000.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of Paterson Bonds, issued under date of December 1, are found to be void, because December 1, came on Sunday.

The cornerstone of a monument to George Washington was laid at Lexington, Va., on Thanksgiving Day. Senator Withers and Gen. Johnston made the address.

Of the millions of cigars used in this country, 90 per cent. are now manufactured in the United States. Forty or fifty years since, nearly all our cigars were imported.

It is said that Mrs. Jacob Astor has a miniature painted on cobweb, which she bought in Europe a year or two ago, and which is believed to be the only thing of the kind in this country.

An American has been arrested for conspiring against the Sultan in Constantinople, and it is thought that the United States' Legation will hardly succeed in securing his liberation.

The West of England Bank has finally suspended. Its liabilities are estimated at \$17,500,000. The directors claim that it is solvent, but they say that the bank could not withstand the drain on its deposits caused by adverse rumors.

The Benner relief fund balance of cotton weighs 500 pounds. It is classed as middling fair, and came from Fria's Point, Miss. It is now in New Orleans, and will go there to Galveston, thence to Mobile, thence to Savannah, to Charleston, to Richmond, and from Richmond probably to New York. Funds realized by its sale will be sent to Secretary Sherman.

## A Brief Description of Afghan Characteristics.

The absence from their midst of humor and patriotism is very remarkable; indeed, they are a bigoted and treacherous race, staid by indescribable debauchery, and degraded, to the lowest depths of infamy and corruption.

In spite of their debauched lives, it is remarkable to find that the Afghans and their leaders are physically fine races, tall, robust, well-formed and active. The former, especially, have extremely handsome faces; and the beauty of their women has been noticed by all our travelers. The Afghans are great sportsmen, hunting and hawkings being their favorite pastime, while in marksmanship and horsemanship they cannot be excelled. Strange to say, chess is one of their amusements; but when they meet like chess players, they do not play it.

—Asian Nations are thought more or less corrupt nations. The females enhance their beauty by all the artifices so well known to the Eastern peoples; and their hair, worn in long plait, is often adorned with ornaments of a rough yet wretched character, composed of metal or glass. The women of the higher classes are, however, kept in strict seclusion, and nobody is permitted to enter the harem, where they pass the greater part of their lives.

## The Necessity of a Railway Mail Service.

Boston Herald.

Advices from Washington indicate that up to the present time Congress has paid no heed to the suggestions of Postmaster-General Key for an additional appropriation of \$400,000, in order to enable him to maintain the present railway mail service for the remainder of the year. By the present system, which costs \$90,000 a year, mail matter can be received for any particular route, almost up to the time of starting the train; and a large part of the work of distribution is done on the cars. At connecting points no delay is necessary in making the transfers, and letters go to their destination by the very first convenience in each instance. By this old plan, all mail matter for distant States went to some central distribution office, and there was reassorted, thereby losing a train each time it was subjected to this process, and making it necessary to close the mails earlier than usual. It is this antiquated, slow-coach method that Mr. Key now threatens to return unless the appropriation is promptly granted to enable him to maintain the present efficient system.

## An Inconvenience.

The disappearance of the one and two-dollar bill has been noticed in business circles, and considerable embarrassment has resulted in some instances thereby. This country does not travel backwards, although its onward course may be temporarily checked. The people will never be willing to give up postal-cards, the telegraph and post-office, money-orders. So with the small bills. They have been tried, and it is an established fact that they fill a place in the commercial world which can never be filled by silver and gold, hence they must be retained. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are annually transmitted through the mails in sums of one and two dollars, the sender being willing to take the risk, and it rarely happens that a letter is lost. Where, then, can be the sense or reason in withdrawing this convenient currency, and substituting in its stead the cumbersome silver dollar, which will betray its presence in a letter by its weight, cost more than double postage, and then break out of the envelope before reaching its destination.

## How Common Lamps Waste Light.

Did it ever occur to the reader that most of the common lamps actually waste one-half or more of the light produced, and are therefore doubly expensive? The flame gives off rays from its surface; but if we half cover the flame, all the rays are intercepted and lost. This is just what is done in a majority of lamps. The result of the loss is that less light is saved by omitting the metal cap, and having the glass chimney set down below the bottom of the flame. Such an arrangement is equivalent to saving half the expense of oil. The Argand principle is of great utility. This is an arrangement for having a current of air pass up through the center of a circular flame, furnishing oxygen to its interior. The combustion is much more intense, and the light correspondingly greater.

## FRESH PORK SAUSAGE.

A Specialty, made by experienced Workmen; no string left in the Sausage.

PORK! PORK!!

Parties in want of Pork can have their orders filled at 5 and 6 cents per pound by leaving their orders with us.

## BALTIMORE BACON.

All grades, from \$4.00 and \$5.00. Also RICHMOND MEAL.

All kinds of Produce always on hand. The Finest Butter in the City, to be found at:

F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Hargett Street.

## ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

The French's India Rubber Company for mending Furniture, Tires, Glassware, China, Etc. Every item should have a vial in the house.

W. E. FRENCH, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Petersburg, Va.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, F. H. Heart, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

If the worth of anything is proved by its results, then surely Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is preminently the best Cough Syrup now extant.

## THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

## SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with pinching or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constipated; stools slimy, not frequently mixed with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

Inst. upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

**HARDWARE.**

T. H. BRIGGS & SONS HARDWARE, HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYTHING.

MEAT MARKET, ON HARCETT STREET, OPEN IN FULL BLAST BY F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Finst Mountain Beeves.

Slaughtered daily. Fresh Pork always on hand, at prices that everybody can buy it.

FRESH PORK SAUSAGE.

A Specialty, made by experienced Workmen; no string left in the Sausage.

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Such an arrangement is equivalent to saving half the expense of oil. The Argand principle is of great utility. This is an arrangement for having a current of air pass up through the center of a circular flame, furnishing oxygen to its interior.

The combustion is much more intense, and the light correspondingly greater.

Still in the land of the living, will, after an experience of 35 years in the business, guarantee full satisfaction in the eating and drinking.

French's Game and other delicacies will be served in the best style at low rates of all hours.

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# DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878

## THE CITY.

### Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.  
For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather. Winds mostly Southwesterly, stationary or rising temperature and barometer.

### Index to New Advertisements

M. A. DAUPHIN.—Louisiana Lottery, James Towles—House, lot to rent. ADAMS & BINGHAM.—Apples. FENTRESS.—Boarding house. SIMMONS & DICKINSON.—KY. lottery. A. W. FRAPS.—Furniture sale. T. R. LOADER.—Local notice. LAW.—Christmas presents. P. F. PESCU.—Local notice. P. H. HEART.—Local notice.

### LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Cotton was again dull yesterday, and the trade was light.

—Howe's circus goes through Wilmington this week.

—A drummers' license was yesterday issued to T. A. Williams & Co., Norfolk.

—Many of the cotton dealers called at the court house yesterday to settle their little taxes.

—The store now being fitted up for Pescud, Lee & Co., is nearly ready for occupancy. The interior is beautiful.

—The gates of the capitol square are continually getting out of order. Some plan should be devised to remedy the trouble.

—That desirable store now occupied by M. Rosenbaum & Bro., is for rent next year. Apply to Williams & Haywood.

—Sevier speaking at Wake Forest College has been postponed a week from to-morrow on account of the reversal now in progress.

The Governor yesterday issued a commission to W. H. Leafieldwood, as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Haywood county.

—The streams, which were very high Tuesday are reported as falling fast. No damage has been done to bridges or mills, so far as heard from.

—Attention is called to the local advertisement of that reliable tailor, Mr. T. R. Loader. He is prompt in fitting orders, and gets up very stylish garments.

—A man has caught in the suburbs of the city no less than seven muskrats this season. By the time it rains he will move his traps to Fayetteville street, and his labor will no doubt be rewarded.

—The county stables and kitchen near the jail are to be sold on the 21st, to be removed in 5 days. As soon as they shall have been taken away work on the splendid new fence of the Government building will begin.

—Sheriff No. 5 settled taxes with the State Treasurer yesterday. He was R. McMillan, of Robeson county, and he paid in.

Public taxes \$3,852.87  
Special " 2,992.16

—The city is now being blessed with good things in the theatrical line. The summer of excellent troupe is notable. We have this week Mitt Nobles and John T. Raymond, while next week charming Katie Putnam appears.

—The Superintendent of Public Instruction is now preparing his report to the Legislature, or the operation of his department. He has been greatly delayed by the failure of county Treasurers to send in reports of the receipts and disbursements of the school fund.

—The nuisance of cows on the streets and about the public merchants, for the brutes eat everything they see worse than goats, and will browse on an old stove, while they esteem a dry goods box a delicacy. A cow who frequents Martin street, last night ate forty-two pounds of cotton, out of a bale, and is yet alive and happy. Can't the brutes be kept off the streets?

### More Grain Next Season.

Several substantial farmers were in the city yesterday, and one and all declared that next season they would plant more grain, and less cotton. Last year a decided improvement was shown in this matter. The low price of cotton and the high prices of labor are too much for them and they will hereafter not meddle with the devious staple.

### Post Office Changes.

During the month of November the following new post offices were established in this State by the Post Office Department: Lisbon, Sampson county; Bent's Bridge, Bladen; Hall's Ferry, Davie; Old Richmond, Forsythe; Gull's Mills, Wake; Tyra, Moore; Kity Hawk, Currituck; Sturts Run, Sampson; Still Buff, Pender; Mecksville, Wilson; Valley Springs, Rutherford.

The offices at El Paso, Brunswick Co.; and Aubrey, Craven, have been discontinued.

### Milton Nobles.

Months ago this splendid actor, with his admirable troupe came to this city almost unknown, and by one performance placed himself in so high a position in public appreciation that his coming again has ever since been eagerly looked for. The play produced, "The Phoenix," is in all its aspects thoroughly exciting, and is put upon the boards in the best manner. The entire plot is so skillfully wrought, the rendition so perfect that it stands out as a model American play. The element of the ludicrous comes in and carries away the audience in uncontrollable merriment. The metamorphoses of Nobles are so varied and his conception of each character so perfect, that nothing left to be desired. The support is good, and the play runs smoothly to the end. They may be sure of the heartiest and fullest appreciation Raleigh can give, for "The Phoenix" will never be forgotten here.

### \$4,000,000, to be Given Away.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, besides its vast assets of \$85,000,000, (\$23,000,000 more than all the Banks of New York combined,) has accumulated about \$4,000,000 from losses and surrendered policies since 1873 which it agrees to give to new applicants for insurance as follows:—30 per cent. of the premium for the 1st and 2d years, on ordinary Life Policies and 15 per cent. on term or endowment policies. The dividends in this Company have for more than 10 years averaged 37 per cent., 2 years dividends will be deducted from the 3d years premium. Hence the great demand at our office for policies and the terrible howl among the smaller Insurance Companies. For particulars and policies apply by letter or in person to P. F. Pescud, General Agent for N. C., Raleigh, N. C.

### A Blockade in Mid Air.

N. Y. Star.  
A curious sight was presented between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening on Third avenue, below 20th street. On the track of the elevated railroad stood train after train crowded with passengers, destined to either get along or get off, but unable to do either. The engine of the train had become disabled by the breaking of the piston-rod at Twenty-first street, and for three-quarters of an hour it obstinately stuck there. The patience of the passengers was commendable for a while, but when the train ran into fifteen and twenty minutes, voices became loud and babel-like. Several drunken men, who made things lively, and tried to push a report of a blockade into the thoughts of the babel just to see if he would drop. One of them began using obscene language and blackguarding the conductor. The ladies in the car made little exclamations of terror, as a fight seemed imminent. Suspended in mid-air, with the car jammed to repetition, a first class row was not desirable.

### A Professed Miracle.

Mrs. Charles A. Bemis, of Holliston, Mass., declares that she has been miraculously cured by prayer, after suffering for thirty years from a complication of chronic diseases. Dr. Charles Collier, of Boston, called on her, and when he had repeated passages of Scripture relative to faith in God all present knelt in prayer, the doctor having dipped his finger in oil and placed it on the patient's forehead. At the conclusion of these exercises Mrs. Bemis says she felt like a new woman, all pain having left her, and she has been perfectly well ever since, being able to walk to church and even longer distances without fatigue.

### Anniversary of the Founding of New Bern.

Notchell.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the foundation of our city. On the 10th day of December, A. D. 1710, Baron Christopher DeGraffenreid, and Louis Michell, two Swiss gentlemen, landed at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers with a colony of Swiss and Germans, who were called Palatines, and a city, which was called Newbern, in compliment to Baron DeGraffenreid, who was a native of the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland. The date ought to be celebrated, and we hope that the public will be sufficiently interested to suffice to make it a national holiday.

Levy's champion shirts will please the wearer.

### Wanted.

Tent conveniently arranged dwelling, of four or five rooms, near the business part of the city. Address Lock Box 105.

### The Tucker House.

This hostelry has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the rooms favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

Christmas Cups and Saucers have never been made a matter of High Art until this year. SEE LAW'S SILVER AND CHINA STORE.

The Culling of CHOICE JAPANESE presents from LAW'S Stock still goes on briskly.

MR. LAW tells us he has sold five fine TRIPLE PLATE CASTORS since last Saturday. We should think so, and still they have the best assortment in the State.

### Christmas Presents.

Just received a fine variety of Toilet Sets, Vases and Bouquet Holders, beautiful patterns and artistic designs, which I am offering at a very small advance on cost. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods.

F. H. HEARTT,  
Fayetteville St.  
Opposite Market House.

### The Smokers' Paradise.

The delights of this clysium have been sung by many of the devotees of the weed. But none are so competent to speak of its blisses as those who purchase their tobacco and cigars from the elegant little store of F. Grindel, opposite the postoffice.

### Mineral Waters.

Benton, N. C., dealer in salt and fresh fish of every description, by pack or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices. Oct 4-1.

### Headquarters on Consignments

Stroh & Abbott, Commission Merchants are preparing daily, best quality Tomato, N. C. and Va. butter, extra flour, N. C. and Va. buttermilk, Irish potatoes, onions, chickens, turkeys, ducks, eggs, white and stock peas, corn meal, and all kinds of country produce. They give personal attention to the business—on arrival and make prompt returns with check for amount.

### A Full Supply.

The complete set of Rand & Barber Bros., Martin street, offers to purchasers of heavy goods and family supplies an admirable assortment of articles in this line. There is also a full stock of cotton ties and bagging. The firm is prepared to pay particular attention to consignments of cotton, etc.

### F. Simpson's Drug Store.

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars, at

SIMPSON'S Drug Store.

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### Levy's Champion Yoke Shirt Factory.

Raleigh N. C.

### Wholesale and Retail.

L. R. Wyatt, Grocer, keeps on hand the best flour and bulk meats, which he is prepared to furnish in all quantities. He makes a specialty of the sale of cotton on commission, and devotes particular care to this branch of his business.

### Notice.

The entire stock of A. H. Baker's Dry Goods, Clothing and Notions, Groceries, Notes and Accounts have been transferred to me for settlement. Everybody is hereby notified to come up and buy what they wish for cost, and those owing will please come forward and settle.

J. D. NEWSOM,  
Agent for the Trustee.

### Xmas Tricks.

You can not buy a more suitable present than a handsome picture. It will always be an ornament and never wear out. Clawson has the largest and most select variety ever brought to the city.

### Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co.

These gentlemen seem to be doing a thriving business. They do only a commission business; and strictly that. They do not buy country produce from them, and they buy them from the same persons who consigned them to them. They have about ninety acres of land for sale cheap within six miles of Raleigh.

### Going At.

Undershirts 30 cents; Linen Bloomer Shirts, 1 undress, 75 cents; Women's Bloomers, 45 cents; Men's fur hats \$1; Hunting case silver watches, \$5; Revolvers, \$2 to \$4; Men's fur top dogskin gloves, 65 cents; B eaver Over-coats, \$3 to \$5; Wool coats, \$2 to \$5; Broadcloth, \$3 to \$5; wool vests, 75 cents to \$1; at Orr's Open Front Auction House, Wilmington street, back of Market House.

### Cotton Spindles.

The total cotton spindles in the North are now estimated at about 9,000,000, and in the South at 600,000, or a total in the country of 10,500,000. Of the 68,000,000 spindles employed in the manufacture of cotton in 1876 in the United States half in round numbers 10,000,000, and great Britain 10,000,000.

### Elegant Vehicles.

A number of elegant and substantial top and open buggies have been just received by Kelley, Pursey & Brower, and are now on sale. They are of latest pattern and perfectly reliable. The firm also have on hand some choice seed wheat and winter oats, which are desirable.

### On Hand.

Patapsco Family Flour, North Carolina Family Flour, Orange Grove Extra Flour, Baltimore Family Flour, Boiled Virginia Corn Meal, Marshall's Liverpool Salt, Clear Rib Bulk Meat, Egerton's Scotch Snuff, For sale at wholesale by N. C. Hodges.

### Call at Watson's Store.

And get fine leaf lard at 10 cents, choice sugar cured hams at 12¢ each.

### At Watson's Store.

Hechler's sausage, fresh and fine.

### At Watson's Store.

Fresh large apples, cigars and tobacco, fine liquors, etc.

### At Watson's Store.

Fresh country butter very fine.

### Claims that are Established.

SEVEN SPRINGS "IRON AND ALUM MASS" has no equal as a family medicine.

### Levy's champion shirts will please the wearer.

### Wanted.

Tent conveniently arranged dwelling, of four or five rooms, near the business part of the city. Address Lock Box 105.

### The Tucker House.

This hostelry has not long been opened, but has already made itself a favorite here and with the traveling public. The fare is good, the rooms favorable, while the location is very convenient. These many advantages are appreciated.

### House Wanted.

A party that will pay rent wishes to rent a house with about 4 rooms in the business portion of the city. The owner will address Box 45 at once.

### It Might Have Been.

When taking a retrospective of our past lives, often does conscience whisper to broken spirits and wounded hearts the sad words, "It might have been?" Thus it may be with the sufferer who endures the agonies of hemorrhois, or piles, and beds not the counsel to try Braham's Infallible Pile Cure, which is warranted to speed.

### Be Happy.

While life is lasting enjoy pleasure's gift while you may, smoke the Oak City cigar and be gay. To be had only at Mendel's Capitol Cigar Store at 5 cents a piece.

### Jones' Baking Powder is guaranteed to give satisfaction on money refunded. Try it. For sale by all grocers.

### Rubbers, Rubbers, Rubbers.

At Woolcott's Open Front Store, Ladies' Socks, 5¢; Caps; Misses' and Children's, 40¢; and Gentlemen's, 75¢ cents pair.

### Levy's champion shirts are perfect fitting.

### D. S. Sanders,

Benton, N. C., dealer in salt and fresh fish of every description, by pack or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices. Oct 4-1.

### To the Public.

G. W. King, in rear of T. H. Briggs & Sons', Hardware Store is prepared to repair in first class style Broad Landing and Muzzles Loading shot guns and Fire Arms of all descriptions, Door Locks, Trunks, Umbrellas, Fluting Machines and anything in the line of Small Hardware, either Brass or Iron. Signs and Belts carrying a specialty. Order from a distance will receive prompt attention.

### W. S. Saunders,

Benton, N. C., dealer in salt and fresh fish of every description, by pack or barrel. All orders accompanied with cash or good reference, will receive prompt attention, and be filled at the lowest market prices. Oct 4-1.

### Get Your Wood